

purchase land or houses, and may erect dwellings, warehouses and factories. The sites for the foreign settlements are to be selected and laid out by the competent Foreign Authorities, and will be managed by a Council, the constitution of which will be determined in the same way. British subjects will have full liberty to travel and trade in the interior of the country, and will be amenable in the settlements or elsewhere to such Municipal Police and other Regulations as may be agreed on by the authorities of the two countries.

Article V. gives British subjects the right to import into any Korean open port from any foreign port or any Korean open port, all kinds of merchandise (excepting prohibited goods); and to export the same to any Korean open port, or to any foreign port. It provides for drawbacks on foreign goods, and for the refund of duty on Korean produce when proved to have been conveyed to a Korean open port. All goods that have once paid the duty of the tariff may be transported to any Korean open port free of duty, or may be conveyed into the interior free of any additional tax, excise or transit duty whatsoever. Tonnage dues are to be paid at the rate of 30 cents per ton, a single payment being good for four months; and the whole of the dues so collected are to be appropriated to the construction of lighthouses, beacons, etc., and to the improvement of the anchorage at, and the approaches to the open ports.

Article VI. relates to smuggling, at non-opened ports, the penalty being confiscation of the smuggled goods, as well as the forfeiture of twice their value.

Article VII. details the course to be followed in case of shipwreck, or when a British vessel is stranded on the Korean Coasts. All salvaged cargo or property is to be carefully protected, and the wants of the shipwrecked persons fully provided for.

Article VIII. relates to ships of war. They may visit any Korean port, may store supplies at the open ports, and may make surveys of the Coasts.

Article IX. sanctions the employment of Korean subjects by British subjects in any lawful capacity.

Article X. is the favoured nation clause, and accedes to the British Government and subjects all privileges that have been or may hereafter be granted by the Korean Government to the Government or subjects of any other Power.

Article XI. provides for the revision of the treaty and tariff by mutual consent in ten years.

Article XII. provides that any dispute as to the meaning of the treaty shall be determined by the English text.

The Regulations of Trade annexed to the treaty define the course of procedure in relation—firstly, to the entrance and clearance of vessels; secondly, to the landing and shipping of cargo and the payment of duties; and thirdly, to the protection of the revenue.

The Import Tariff in its classified form is arranged under six headings:

Class I.—Duty free goods—contains agricultural implements, books, bullion, coins, medals, packing materials, plants, samples, scientific instruments, travellers' baggage, &c.

Class II. being goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent, comprises various raw materials, together with grain, seeds, beans and pulses, flour and meal, hides and skins, horns and hoofs, kerosene and mineral oils; metals in pig, sheet, bar, &c.; oil cake, and all manures, drugs and medicines; yarns of all kinds; and all unenumerated articles raw or unmanufactured.

Class III.—The goods under this head, which are to pay 7½ per cent *ad valorem*, form the most important part of the tariff. They consist of cotton manufactures of all kinds, cotton and woollen, and cotton and silk mixtures; woollen manufactures of all kinds, and woollen and silk mixtures; linen or linen mixed with cotton wool, or silk grass cloth, and all textiles in hemp, jute, &c.; clothing or wearing apparel of all sorts, ordinary carpeting, chemicals, dyes, colours, and paints; leather; window glass, plain or colored; metals in pipe, tube, or wire; steel, tin-plates, nickel, white copper or other valuable metals; hardware, cutlery, machinery, porcelain, paper, sugar, all qualities; tea, raw silk, and some silk manufactures; soft woods and timber, and all unenumerated articles partly manufactured.

Class IV. comprises goods liable to a duty of ten per cent, and consists of beer and foreign wines, superior carpeting, certain silk manufactures, and clothing made wholly of silk; clocks and watches, in silver; glassware, furniture, leather manufactures, fancy paper, plated ware, pictures, hard woods, various articles of superior make; and all unenumerated articles completely manufactured.

Class V. consists of goods liable to twenty per cent duty. These are articles of luxury, such as amber, coral, jade, ivory, birds' nests, tortoise shell, embroidery, furs, musk, jewelry, precious stones, velvet, waxes either gold or gilt, creams, tobacco, spirits and liquors, &c.

Class VI. being prohibited goods, consists of adulterated goods or medicines, arms and munitions of war (except when imported under permit), counterfeit coins, and opium (except medicinal opium).

All native produce, except the free list, consisting of refined gold and silver, bullion, gold and silver coins, plants, samples as travellers' baggage, will pay an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent. The exportation of red-ginseng is prohibited.

The above *ad valorem* tariff is to be converted into specific rates; as soon as possible by the authorities of the two countries.

Duties may be paid in Mexican dollars or Japanese silver yen.

THE INEQUALITY OF SENTENCES.

The subjoined admirable letter, which clearly speaks for itself, and which may be clearly applied to the administration of the laws in this colony, more especially in the mines; was recently appeared in the Sydney *Morning Herald* above the name of "Scrutator."

Inequality in the administration of the laws is a reproach to the civilization of a country. In this colony it is our boast that British laws and British justice are the foundation of our system of jurisprudence; and with this reflection we are too apt to overlook the inequalities which exist in the demand of justice, and the inequalities which exist in the administration of justice.

It is the duty of the law to be equal to all, and to be administered equally to all. The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all. The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all.

The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all. The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all. The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all.

The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all. The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all. The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all.

The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all. The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all. The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all.

The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all. The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all. The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all.

The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all. The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all. The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all.

The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all. The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all. The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all.

The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all. The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all. The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all.

The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all. The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all. The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all.

The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all. The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all. The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all.

The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all. The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all. The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all.

The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all. The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all. The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all.

The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all. The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all. The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all.

The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all. The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all. The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all.

The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all. The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all. The law is the same for all, and the punishment is the same for all.

the same class or description varies so much as it does, it is necessary that the power of varying the punishment in proportion should be entrusted to the Judges who try them. But it is not necessary that Judges should be left without any other guide or limitation than their own inclination. In civil matters many things are left in the discretion of the Judge, but this has never been supposed to mean that the Judge decides them arbitrarily, according to his inclination. Rules and principles are agreed upon among the Judges, or established by precedent, from which no Judge would feel at liberty to depart. Indeed, it has been laid down that legal discretion is the exercise of a sound judgment according to rules and principles of law. And if this be so in civil matters, is it not much more important that it should be so in criminal matters? It is thought that the decision of cases in equity should depend upon the conscience of a Chancellor, which may vary in different Chancellors just as the length of their feet varies, and equity lawyers have repudiated such a change as degrading to the character of the Court; but if this be so in respect of pounds, shillings, and pence, or the rights affecting a piece of land, is not the same principle more strongly applicable when the liberty of a man is at stake? The inequality of the sentences given by different Judges was evidently considered by the framers of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and a system of minimum punishments was arrived at as a remedy. It may well be doubted whether anything will be gained in the direction of equality of sentences by this system, while it is certain that there is much disadvantage attending it. The experiment of fixing a minimum punishment has been already tried for many years in the case of forgery and uttering of forged notes, for which no less sentence than two years could be imposed. It would be interesting to know how many forgers have served sentences of less than two years for their offences. It was by no means unusual to hear certain Judges tell the prisoners that the lowest punishment the law allowed for this offence was two years' imprisonment, but if at the end of 12 months their conduct in gaol appeared to be satisfactory, a remission would be recommended; in some cases the period has been reduced to six months, and in others to three months. The enactment has thus been rendered little better than a sham. Experience has already shown that the sentence is pursued with respect to minimum punishment under the Criminal Law Amendment Act; but even if the law were to be carried out strictly, there would still be a latitude so great that the inequality of sentences for crimes of the same magnitude would be practically untouched. For offences punishable with five years' penal servitude, which means in effect five years' imprisonment with hard labour, not less than one year's imprisonment can be assigned; but if Judge A habitually gives one year for offences such as Mr. Justice B would always punish with three years, does not the punishment depend as much as ever upon the accident of who may be the Judge, and are not common sense, common fairness, and common justice thereby set at defiance? Minimum punishments, therefore, do not meet the evils complained of, but they are damaging to the interests of justice in more ways than one. When by the provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act an offence is made liable to penal servitude for life, no sentence less than seven years can be given; when liable to 14, 10, or seven years' penal servitude, no less sentence can be given than five, four, or three years respectively; except that in the two latter cases sentences of not less than three or two years' imprisonment respectively may be substituted for penal servitude, and for offences punishable with five years' penal servitude imprisonment for not less than one year may be substituted. Now, in looking over the category of offences liable under the Act to one, or other of the punishments above-mentioned, it will be evident that there may in very many of them be mitigating circumstances, which would render even the minimum punishment wholly disproportionate to the criminality or moral turpitude of the case. The Judge must nevertheless pass the sentence, but in doing so he often proclaims it a sham by stating that he recommends a reduction to the Executive. This is not calculated to inspire respect towards the law, and to exhibit them to the public as harsh and severe; punishing punishment which ought not to be carried out. But even this is not the worst. Jurors are led to look upon themselves as protectors of the public against harsh laws. When to this is added the principle that a prisoner is always entitled to the benefit of a doubt, and when both these levers are ably aided by a powerful advocate for the defence, the probability of a correct verdict may be fairly estimated, bearing in mind that one dissonant on the jury will secure the prisoner against conviction. Moreover, if a juror be satisfied that a prisoner's guilt is proved, but sees that the lowest punishment the law allows is greatly in excess of the merits of the case, he is sometimes easily persuaded, and it may be feared that he too often has regard rather to what appears to him to be the interests of humanity than even to the solemn oath which he has taken, to give a true verdict according to the evidence. A double injury is thus done. Violence is done to the conscience of the persons who break the oaths, and the criminal, with others of his class, is led to hope that the law may, on other occasions also, be broken with impunity.

Minimum punishments are not intended to be inflicted in ordinary cases, because if a case be of the most aggravated character, a higher punishment can be given. The minimum punishment is, therefore, intended for such aggravated offences, as the minimum punishment is for the most mitigated. Any Judge who is fit to occupy the bench is capable of determining whether a case of crime is an ordinary average case, or whether there are aggravating or mitigating circumstances involved in or attending the offence. It is not upon such questions as these that much difference of opinion would be found among the Judges. The true source of the inequality of sentences is the effect of the same magnitude of the crime is judged upon the average punishment which should be inflicted for an ordinary average offence of that class, without any special aggravating or mitigating circumstances. In some cases certain Judges are in the habit of giving very much heavier sentences than others do, and a logical consequence the inequality is equally great where the cases are aggravated or mitigated. Let an average sentence in each class or category of crime be fixed, and the inequality of punishment for offences of the same magnitude would, as far as is practicable, be done away with, and would be a thing of the past.

But how can such average sentences be fixed? In either of two ways: by express legislation, fixing such average sentences, or, as well as the maximum sentence in each case, by arrangement among the Judges, if they were empowered to meet (either the Judges of the Supreme Court or of the Judges of all Courts holding pleas of indictable offences) and fix such average sentences by a majority. There would be in either case an authoritative guide which every Judge would feel himself bound to follow, and offenders would know that their sentences would not simply arbitrary, but would be fixed and recognized rules, which all Judges would endeavour to apply alike, and the shocking anomaly that two or three years' imprisonment for a crime might depend upon a mere accident in so far as affecting the merits of the case, would be removed.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

Intimations.

J. ULLMANN & CO.
42, QUEEN'S ROAD.

ARE NOW SHEWING EX S.S. "IRRAOUADY" AND S.S. "GLENEAGLES"

FIRE PROOF and COMBINATION SAFES,
STEEL JEWEL BOXES, TELESCOPES,
MARINE and FIELD GLASSES, BEST MEERSCHAUM
CIGAR and CIGARETTE HOLDERS.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LEATHER BAGS, FUR LINEN BAGS, &c.
PARIS MADE GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, SCARVES AND SHIRTS.

N E W T O Y S

IN GREAT VARIETY.
FRENCH DRAGS AND BONBONS.
A SPECIALITE FOR THE XMAS SEASON.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AND PRICES MODERATE.

ALWAYS ON HAND
A Large Assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS
of all kinds, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, ANEROIDS,
SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., &c., &c.

THE BEST MAKERS, AND AT LOW PRICES.

J. ULLMANN & CO.
42, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1883.

F. VINCENOT
HAS FOR SALE.

FENARD'S BUTTER.
DUTCH CHEESE.
SAUCISSON DE LYONS.
PURE OLIVE OIL.
JAMS AND JELLIES.
SECRETAL BITTERS.
ANGOSTURA BITTERS.
AMER. PICON BITTERS.
FRENCH CIGARS (Petits Bordeaux).
JOB CIGARETTE PAPER.
ABADIE CIGARETTE PAPER.
EAU DE FLEURS D'ORANGERS.
EXTRAIT D'EUCALYPTUS.

ANCHOVIES in Salt.
TOMATO SAUCE.
FRENCH BEER (Veltin).
TUNNY FISH in Oil.
MORTADELLE in Tins.
A.B.C. PATES for Soup.
ASPARAGUS in Tins.
SARDINES in Oil (Petits Dejeuners).
CRISTALIZED FRUIT.
ESSENCE OF MOKA COFFEE.
NEW SAUER KRAUT.
FRESH HONEY in Bottles.

F. VINCENOT, No. 24, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1883.

Today's Advertisements.

UNION LINE.
FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship
"VENICE,"
Captain Ainslie, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on or about SATURDAY, the
22nd instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 12th December, 1883.

THEATRE ROYAL.
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

DAVIS & D'ANGELO, LESSORS.

FRIDAY EVENING,
THE 14TH DECEMBER.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

THE LOFTUS TROUPE
AND
DISTINGUISHED AMATEURS
WILL HAVE THE HONOUR OF PRODUCING FOR
THE FIRST TIME IN HONGKONG
"LA MASCOTTE"
A Comic Opera in three Acts,
By AUDRAN,
Adapted for the Loftus Troupe by
J. CHAS. DAVIS,
from the Translation of Professor ANDRA of
the Royal College, Mauritius.

**COSTUMES, DESIGNS, STAGE
BUSINESS,**
plans of scenery, &c., &c., taken from the
prompt book used at the original
production in Paris.

"LA MASCOTTE."

CAST.
Laurent XVII.—Duke of Mr. JAS. MAAS.
Plombino..... Mr. JEFF. D'ANGLIS.
Pippo—A Shepherd..... Mr. F.W. OAKLAND.
Prince Fritellini..... Mr. C. J. BARBER.
Crown Prince of Pisa..... Mr. C. J. BARBER.
Rocco—A Farmer..... Mr. C. J. BARBER.
Mathéo—An Inn-keeper..... Mr. C. J. BARBER.
Parafante—A Sergeant..... Mr. BARTLEY O'BRIEN.
Nico—A Bohemian..... Mr. GENTLEMAN AMATEUR.
Marco—Ditto..... do do do.
Giuseppe—A Peasant..... do do do.
Giametta—Laurent's..... Miss MINNIE NORDY.
Daughter..... Miss MINNIE NORDY.
Bettina—A Country Miss..... Miss VICTORIA.
Gili La Mascotte..... Mr. LOFTUS.
Luigi—Pages..... Miss FLORENCE CONLITZ.
Carlo..... Miss DOLLY LOFTUS.
Pablo—A Peasant..... Miss MYRA SYDDONS.
Chorus of Peasants, Soldiers, Huntsmen, and
Villagers, by
DISTINGUISHED AMATEURS.

ROCCO'S FARM—(SPRING).

ACT 2.
LAURENT'S PALACE—(SUMMER).

ACT 3.
THE CAMP OF PRINCE FRITELLINI—
(MID-WINTER).

AT THE FOOT OF THE APENNINES.

New Scenery, by
Mr. C. J. BARBER.

ELEGANT COSTUMES
Instrumental Music under the direction of
Prof. WILLIAM BLAKENEY.

Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S,
where seats may be secured.

J. CHAS. DAVIS,
Manager.
HARTLEY O'BRIEN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 12th December, 1883.

Intimations.

VICTORIA REGATTA.
TWENTY-EIGHTH MEETING.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
14TH AND 15TH DECEMBER, 1883.

PATRON:
His Excellency SIR GEORGE FERGUSON
HOWEN, G.C.M.G.

VICE-PATRON:
His Excellency VICE-ADMIRAL
WILLES, C.B., R.N.

**HON. EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL
"SARGENT," C.B.**

THE HON. SIR GEORGE PHILLIPPO, KNT
COMMODORE W. H. CUMING, R.N.
THE HON. W. H. MARSH, C.M.G.

STEWARDS:
Hon. F. B. JOHNSON, Colonel WALKER, R.E.
C. VINCENT SMITH, Esq., H. G. THOMSETT, Esq.,
A. McIVER, Esq., R.N. "The Buft,"
H. E. WOODHOUSE, Esq., Capt. R. E. TRACY, R.N.
D. GILLIES, Esq., Lieut. Col. HORSON,
W. REINERS, Esq., "The Buft."

COMMITTEE:
T. JACKSON, Esq., Chairman.
E. L. WOODIN, Esq., J. F. HOLME, Esq.,
W. H. F. DARBY, Esq., "The Buft,"
A. P. McEWEEN, Esq., Lieut. BALLISTON, R.N.
R. K. LEIGH, Esq., H. J. H. TRIPP, Esq.,
J. H. STEWART-LOCKHART, Esq.,
Hon. Secretary.

JUDGES:
H. R. COOMBS, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.
J. P. McEWEEN, Esq., R.N.
R. K. LEIGH, Esq.

UMPIRES AND STARTERS:
A. P. McEWEEN, Esq.,
E. L. WOODIN, Esq.,
H. J. H. TRIPP, Esq.,
O. BURNIE, Esq.,
Lieut. BALLISTON, R.N.

JUDGE OF SAILING RACES:
Lieut. BALLISTON, R.N.

FIRST DAY.
FRIDAY, 14TH DECEMBER, 1883.

1ST RACE.—1 P.M.
"JUNIOR SCULLS" For Single Pair Sculling
Boats. Entrance, \$5. Distance, One Mile.
Prize, "Brokers' Cup." Open to any one
who has never won a Sculling Race in China
or Japan.

2ND RACE.—1.30 P.M.
For GIGS pulled by European Non-Com-
missioned Officers and Men of any Regiment
or Corps in Garrison, or by European Mem-
bers of the Police Force. Distance, One
Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$15.
Second, \$5. Outrigged Boats excluded.

3RD RACE.—2 P.M.
"CHAIRMAN'S CUP" For Four-Oared
Canton Cutters. Distance, One-mile-and-a-
half. Entrance, \$10.

4TH RACE.—2.30 P.M.
FOR MEN-OF-WAR'S GIGS AND WHALERS.
Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$1. First
Prize, \$15. Second, \$5. Time allowed for
Oars, 6 seconds per Oar.

5TH RACE.—3 P.M.
"GRANBY CUP" To be rowed in Canton Fours.
Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$10.

6TH RACE.—3.30 P.M.
FOR HOUSE BOATS and/or GIGS PULLED BY
CHINESE. Distance, One Mile. Entrance,
\$1. First Prize, \$15. Second, \$5. Time
for Oars, 6 seconds per Oar.

7TH RACE.—4 P.M.
"WELSH CUP" For Four-Oared Canton Cut-
ters. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$5.
8TH RACE.—4.30 P.M.
FOR MERCHANT VESSELS' GIGS. Distance,
One Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$15.
Second, \$5. Time for Oars, 6 seconds
per Oar.

SAILING RACE.
FOR MEN-OF-WAR'S BOATS, any rig. Entrance,
\$1. First Prize, \$20. Second, \$10.

SAILING RACE.
FOR SAILING SHIPS' BOATS only. Entrance,
\$2. First Prize, \$20. Second, \$10.

YACHT RACE.
FOR YACHTS OVER 10 TONS. Entrance, \$5.
Time for tonnage. Cup presented by the
Victoria Recreation Club.

SECOND DAY.
SATURDAY, 15TH DECEMBER, 1883.

1ST RACE.—1 P.M.
FOR GIGS pulled by European Non-Com-
missioned Officers and Men of any Regiment
or Corps in Garrison, or by European Mem-
bers of the Police Force. Distance, One
Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$15.
Second, \$5. Winner of Second Race on
first day, and Outrigged Boats excluded.

2ND RACE.—1.30 P.M.
INTERNATIONAL RACE, "Challenge Cup." For
Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance, One
Mile. This Cup to be won two consecutive
years before being finally held. Entrance,
\$10.

3RD RACE.—2 P.M.
FOR HOUSE BOATS and/or GIGS PULLED BY
CHINESE. Distance, One Mile. Entrance,
\$1. First Prize, \$15. Second, \$5. Winner
of Sixth Race on first day excluded. Time
for Oars, 6 seconds per Oar.

4TH RACE.—2.30 P.M.
"AMERICAN CUP" To be rowed in Canton
Fours. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$10.

5TH RACE.—3 P.M.
FOR MEN-OF-WAR'S CUTTERS. Distance, One
Mile. Entrance, \$1. First Prize, \$20.
Second, \$10. No time allowed for Oars.

6TH RACE.—3.30 P.M.
"LADIES' PURSE" For Four-Oared Canton
Cutters. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, \$1.
7TH RACE.—4 P.M.
TO BE ROWED IN 5 OR 6-OARED ROYAL NAVAL
GIGS OR WHALERS. By Officers of H.M.'s
Fleet in Harbour. Cup presented by the
Members of the Hongkong Club. Time for
Oars, 6 seconds per Oar.

8TH RACE.—4.30 P.M.
"MILNERS' CUP" Presented by Members of
the Victoria Recreation Club. For Four-
Oared Canton Cutters. Distance, One-mile-
and-a-half. Entrance, \$10. Winner of
The Chairman's Cup excluded.

SAILING RACE.
FOR ALL OPEN BOATS. Chinese excluded. En-
trance, \$2. First Prize, \$20. Second, \$10.

YACHT RACE.
FOR YACHTS UNDER 10 TONS. Entrance, \$5.
Time for tonnage. Cup presented by the
Victoria Recreation Club.

9TH RACE.—5 P.M.
N.B.—Runners for races on Friday and
Saturday (Second Day) will close on Monday,
16th December, at 6 p.m., and must be sent
in writing to the Hon. Secretary, giving
names of boat, colour, number of oars, for Four-
Oared Cutters, and 5/9 (First Day) and
5/1 (Second Day). Entries for the sailing
races must be sent to Mr. Tripp.

J. H. STEWART-LOCKHART,
Hon. Secretary, Victoria Recreation Club.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1883.

Intimations.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
SHERIDAN MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....Tls. 300,000.
IN 3,000 SHARES, Tls. 100 EACH.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE:
F. W. CALLES, Esq., J. SIMPSON, Esq.,
A. MYDURGH, Esq., J. M. RINGER, Esq.

LEGAL ADVISER:
C. DOWDALL, Esq.

SECRETARIES:
Messrs. DRYSDALE, RINGER & Co.

MANAGER AND RESIDENT ENGINEER:
J. H. ERNEST WATERS, Esq.

THE object of this Company is to Purchase
and Work the SHERIDAN SILVER
MINE, situated in MARSHALL BASIN, SAN
MIGUEL COUNTY, COLORADO, U.S.A., distant
from Silverton 12 miles, this town being the
terminus of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway,
at present the nearest point of railway com-
munication, but the construction of a line to
Telluride is contemplated, distant between 4 and
5 miles.

The Sheridan is a well known property, and is
one of a group of mines in the above-mentioned
district, celebrated for producing ore of high
grade and remarkable purity.

The average value of the ore that has been
produced and sold since the opening of the
mine is—

1st Class, 200 oz. Silver and 21 oz. Gold per
ton, equal at \$1.10 per oz. for Silver and \$20 per
oz. for Gold; to American dollars 270.00 per ton.

2nd Class, 180 oz. Silver and 13/10 oz. Gold
per ton, equal at \$1.10 per oz. for Silver and \$20
per oz. for Gold; to American dollars 224.00 per
ton.

3rd Class, 120 oz. Silver and 1-1/10 oz. Gold
per ton, equal at \$1.10 per oz. for Silver and \$20
per oz. for Gold; to American dollars 154.00 per
ton.

The fixed price of the mine is the equivalent
of Tls. 250,000, which must be paid before the
15th January next, in order to secure the prop-
erty, but of this sum the vendors take one-third,
in fully paid stock of the Company.

It is proposed to provide the Capital required
for the purchase and working of the mine by
the issue of 3,000 shares, or such portion of this
number as may be deemed sufficient, at Tls. 100
per share, Tls. 10 per share being payable upon
application, and the balance on allotment.

Mr. WATERS, the Engineer of the Company,
has thoroughly examined the property,

The Hongkong Telegraph

No. 584.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [470]

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world at CURRENT RATES.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1883. [827]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000)
The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 250,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 318,235.56
TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 31st March, 1883.....Tls. 988,235.56

DIRECTORS.

F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq. W. MEYER, Esq.
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. LEE YAT LAY, Esq.
LO YOK MOON, Esq. CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 1 & 2, PRAYA WEST,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [670]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A SECOND and FINAL BONUS of Five per cent. on Contributions and a DIVIDEND of EIGHTEEN DOLLARS and TWENTY-NINE CENTS per SHARE for the year 1882, will be Payable on MONDAY, the 23rd instant. Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on and after that date.

By Order of the Board,
DOUGLAS JONES, Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1883. [794]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMF & CO'S CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.
PILTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to
MELCHERS & CO.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [11]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS,
Navy Bonded Warehouse,
CROWN CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [460]

WILLIAM DOLAN,
SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER.

COTTON, DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS,
MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM.

LIFE BUOYS, COCK JACKETS, &c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1883. [199]

ROBERT DUNN WHISKY.

A FINEST FRENCH BRANDY.

SOLE AGENT FOR HONGKONG,
C. L. TREVININ,
Hongkong Hotel Building,
Hongkong, 10th October, 1883. [172]

For Sale.

CHRISTMAS, 1883.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
have received, and have now on view,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CHRISTMAS DELICACIES,
ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, AND
FANCY GOODS.

Comprising—
REAL TURTLE SOUP.
SALMON CUTLETS.
KIPPERED SALMON.
HERRINGS AU CITRON.
SARDINES AU CITRON.
HERRINGS IN WHITE WINE.
MACKEREL IN WHITE WINE.
FRENCH TRUFFLES.
ASSORTED ENGLISH PATTIES.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.
TRUFFLED CHICKENS IN JELLY.
FRENCH TINNED LARKS.
ASSORTED FRENCH PATES.
ASPARAGUS.
PETITS POIS.
CHAMPAGNONS.
PUDDING & SULTANA RAISINS.
FEL FOR MINCEMEAT.
CHRISTMAS HAMS.
CHRISTMAS CAKES.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
RIPE STILTONS.
PORT DU SALUT CHEESE.
GRUYERE CHEESE.
GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE.
FRENCH PLUMS.
FRUITS IN NOYEAU AND BRANDY.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
ELVA'S PLUMS.
MUSCATEL RAISINS.
BARCELONA & BRAZIL NUTS.
BEST FRENCH CONFECTIONERY.
BONBONS & BRAJES.
BONBONS FOR XMAS TREES.
FRENCH CHOCOLATES.
FRENCH COCAQUES & CRACKERS.
NEWEST & ENGLISH TOYS.
MECHANICAL TOYS.
ELECTRIC TOYS.
FRENCH & ENGLISH DOLLS.
OUT-DOOR GAMES.
XMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS.
JEWEL CASES.
FANCY PIPES & CIGAR TUBES.
FITTED TRAVELLING BAGS.
WORK BAGS & BASKETS.
PERFUME CASES.
NEW EMBOSSED STATUARY.
AFTERNOON TEA SERVICES.
TETE-A-TETE SETS.
CHINA FIGURES & VASES.
DUPLEX LAMPS IN NEWEST DESIGNS.
CHILDREN'S ANNUALS.
PRESENTATION BOOKS.
CABINET & SCRAP ALBUMS.
MENU & GUEST CARDS.
OSLER'S ARTISTIC CHINA & GLASS.

WARE.
FLOWER BRACKETS & BASKETS.
PRETTY TEA & COFFEE SETS.
ELECTRIC STAGS.
TABLE DECORATIONS, LATEST DESIGNS & SHADES.
A HANDSOME DRAWING ROOM FOUNTAIN.
NEW ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
COFFEE & TEA SERVICES.
SALAD BOWLS & HELPERS.
EPERGNES.
FLOWER & FRUIT STANDS.
NEW CENTRE PIECES.
DESSERT SETS.
WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER CHAMPAGNE.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN'S GOLD LACK CHAMPAGNE.
KRUON'S PRIVATE CUVÉE CHAMPAGNE.
LEMOINE'S VIN BRUT CHAMPAGNE.
SPARKLING MOSELE.
DRY SHERRIES.
CHOICE BORDEAUX WINES.
AFTER-DINNER PORT.
BURGUINDIES.
ROCKS.
LIQUEUR BRANDIES & WHISKIES.
LIQUEURS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1883. [902]

XMAS! XMAS! XMAS!

KOCH & CO.

No. 15 & 17, POTTINGER STREET.
THE LATEST NOVELTY OUT.

AUTOMATIC WATER FOUNTAINS.

COME AND SEE, AND SATISFY YOURSELVES.

THE latest invention of the age, suitable for Parlour, Drawing Room or Conservatory. No Small! No Smoke! No Danger! These WATER FOUNTAINS are the result of a long series of scientific experiments only just arrived at the state of perfection. The motor power consists of a miniature engine propelled by hot air generated by a spirit lamp. The force of the engine is sufficient to raise a jet of water several feet in the air, being regulated as far as is desired by the raising or lowering of the flame of the lamp. It takes but a few minutes to set the machine in motion. No special attention required, save to trim the lamp, once in 24 hours. The Fountains are of tasteful design and are arranged for the reception of "aquatic" plants, or an aquarium, to suit the pleasure of the possessor, and are made as strong and durable as iron, glass, and wood can make them. Will last a lifetime. Cannot get out of order. Call and satisfy yourselves.

KOCH & CO.
No. 15 & 17, Pottinger Street.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1883. [933]

FOR SALE.

COGNAC, BORDEAUX CLARET.

WOLFE-SCHIEDAM SCHNAPS.

In Cases of 12 Bottles at.....\$5.00.

Also,
Some PRIME HOLLAND Jenever in Stone Bottles, and some POMERANZEN BITTERS.

Double Barreled Breech Loading GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES, and SHOT, &c., &c.

Very Fresh ITALIAN CONDENSED MILK in Cases of 12 Dozens, at \$5.00 per Case.

Call on F. SCHEFFER,
21 and 23, Pottinger Street.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1883. [802]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH.

ARE NOW SHEWING THEIR NEW SEASON'S GOODS SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

TARANTULA Spirit Sets in Oak and Walnut, Nickel Mounted and Cut Glass Bottles.
Tarantula Perfume Sets, in Nickel and Gold, and Mexican Onyx and Gilt.
Plush and Walnut Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Very Handsome Workley Writing Cabinets, completely fitted.
Vienna Work Baskets and Card Receivers, Satin lined and embroidered.
Powerful Mahogany Gramophones.
Combination Aneroids and Time Pieces.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS:
ALL THE NEW BOOKS OF THE SEASON, INCLUDING,
Boy's Own Annual.
Girl's Own Annual.
Every Boy's Annual.
Every Girl's Annual.
Little Wide awake.
Little Folks.
Chatterbox.
Children's Friend.
Infant's Magazine.
Union Jack.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED JUVENILE BOOKS:
Little Ann, Illustrated by Kate Greenaway.
From do Nothing Hall to Happy Day Home, Illustrated by Miles.
A Small Selection of Magnificently bound Books for Presentation.
Beautifully Bound Church Services, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, &c.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1883. [160]

W. B. BREWER.

IS NOW SHEWING.

A VERY Elegant Assortment of FANCY GOODS: consisting of the NEW VIENNA WICKER WORK GOODS beautifully trimmed and fitted, comprising Large Useful WORKBASKETS in entirely new shapes, lined and fitted. WALL POCKETS & HANDBASKETS trimmed with Chinelle Gold Lace & Velvet. A New Stock of LADIES HAND BAGS in Plush, Satin, Russia and Morocco Leathers. The NEW BRASS WARE in a number of useful Articles, Inkstands, Card-Trays, Watch Stands, Smokers Sets, Photograph Frames, &c., &c. PLUSH GOODS.—New Designs in Writing Cases, Ladies Companions, fitted, Blotting Books, Photograph Cases, Large Promenade Photo Frames, &c. WOOD GOODS.—Oak Writing Desks, Walnut Writing Desks, Workboxes and Inkstands. LEATHER GOODS.—Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Pocket Books, Letter and Card Cases, Purse, Photo Albums, Writing Cases, Ball Programmes, Indicators, Dressing Cases.

CHRISTMAS CARDS!
A VERY FINE LOT JUST RECEIVED.
RUDDY OLD BLOCK!
NEW MECHANICAL TOYS!
W. B. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1883. [784]

UNDER the heading "Exhibits to the Cork Exhibition, Ireland" "THE CORK CONSTITUTION, No. 13,025, dated Saturday, July 14th 1883, says:—

MESSRS. TURNBULL JUNR. & SOMERVILLE.

"Valletta, Malta, exhibit in a tastefully arranged case, samples of their famous 'Kaiser-I-Hind' Cigarettes, and inasmuch as a revolution in the habit of smoking is now setting in, this exhibit should prove attractive to all lovers of the 'fragrant weed.' Instead of strong Tobacco, often used in too strong pipes and full flavoured Cigars, the mild Cigarette is rapidly coming into vogue. Those now on view in the Exhibition are highly spoken of by the Press, vendors, and smokers."

SOLE AGENCY.

"NOVELTY STORE,"
MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Hongkong, 26th September, 1883. [731]

XMAS!! XMAS!! XMAS!!

ROSE & CO.

ARE SHOWING TOYS

FANCY GOODS.

FROM PARIS MAIL

EX LAST FRENCH MAIL

81 & 83 QUEEN'S ROAD

Hongkong, 5th December, 1883.

SAYLE & CO.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

WE have just received and are now showing the following NEW GOODS.

NEW DESIGNS IN BRUSSELS CARPETS with BORDERS & RUGS to match.

A large and choice assortment of AMSTERDAM and SKIN HEARTH RUGS.

EIDER DOWN QUILTS and PILLOWS.

TRAVELLING RUGS in great variety.

A large stock of BRASS and IRON BEDSTADS.

Ebony and Walnut COAL VASES.

Single and Double PERAMBULATORS.

The NEW PATENT AIR LAMPS.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

FLOORCLOTHS for Halls, Rooms, and Passages.

COCOA MATTINGS, all widths.

COIR MATS.

SAVILE & CO.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1883. [790]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
OLD CHINESE PORCELAINS, BRONZES,
JADES, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned will offer for Sale by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 21st December, 1883, the Sale commencing at 10.30 A.M., pausing at NOON, and resuming at 2 P.M.

A VERY FINE AND EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF OLD CHINA WARE, CURIOS, &c.

The same having just arrived in this Colony from the North of China, being a very careful and valuable collection made in Pekin and the Northern Provinces of China, and comprising—

OLD MING LACQUER, OLD PORCELAINS from the MING DYNASTY, the reigns of the Emperors KANG-HI, YUNG-CHUEN, and KIEN-LUNG in FIVE-COLOURED and BLUE and WHITE VASES, JARS, DISHES, PLATES, BOWLS, PURE BLACK KANG-HI and BLACK and GOLD KIEN-LUNG VASES, SANG DE BEUF and FRAMBOISE PORCELAINS.

OLD BRONZES, BAMBOO CARVINGS, and a quantity of very fine JADE, OLD PEKIN ENAMELS (CLOISONNE) CURIOS, &c.

And some good specimens of PORCELAINS of more modern manufacture.

Catalogues will be issued previous to the Sale, and the above will be on view on THURSDAY, the 20th instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1883. [915]

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself in this Colony as a SHARE and GENERAL BROKER.

HECTOR SAMPSON.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1883. [922]

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day commenced Business at the Port of KUNGHOW as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT.

R. E. BRUCE.
Kunghow, 20th November, 1883. [903]

NOTICE.

FROM THIS DATE we will also carry on the Business of SHARE and GENERAL BROKERS in this Colony.

E. C. DA SILVA & Co.,
General Commission Agents and Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1883. [891]

TO BE LET.

TWO ROOMS at No. 14, YEE WO STREET, East Point. For Particulars, enquire on the Premises.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1883. [914]

TO LET.

THE PREMISES, now occupied by us, No. 11, Queen's Road Central.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [607]

TO LET.

"BISNEE VILLA" Pokfulam, Furnished.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1883. [7]

Intimations.

ROYAL YORK HOTEL,
OLD STYNE, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated, with Spacious Rooms and ample accommodation for travellers, especially those coming from Eastern Climates. FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN will find every comfort they can wish for at the above establishment.

A. HOADLY,
Proprietor.

CLYDE'S HOTEL,
BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.

THE above is a Commodious and Suitable HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN going home from the Far East. It is under the direct able Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE PRAGNELL, who spare no pains in providing their visitors with every possible comfort and convenience.

ARRANGEMENTS for BOARD and LODGING can be made by applying on the Premises.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1883. [919]

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO, and late of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, has the honor to inform the community that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give lessons in Music, Singing, and the Piano.

GEORGE STICKLEY & WALSH,
Messrs. Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

A CARD.

PRIVATE BOARD and LODGING.

Single Gentlemen, or Married Couples, can be obtained for

at No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs. SAMPSON & CO.,

10, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [912]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"

Captain Wright, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-DAY, the 12th inst., at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1883. [918]

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE, VIA SINGAPORE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND Ports, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, TASMANIA and FIJI.)

THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Steamship

"MENMUIR,"

Captain W. Ellis, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 15th December, at FOUR P.M.

Parcels (all of which must be sent to our Office) will be received up to 4 P.M. on the 14th December.

Contents and Value of Packages must be declared.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1883. [895]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"

Captain T. S. Gardner, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at THREE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1883. [916]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR VICTORIA B.C.

THE A. J. British Bark

"ALICE MARY,"

Davis, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1883. [921]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/5 L. L. American Ship

"ONEIDA,"

Carver, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1883. [905]

MAILS.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF TOKIO,"

<